The Chicago Tribune.

VOL. 24. CHICAGO, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 15, 1871. NO. 223.

WASHINGTON.

Yesterday's Proceedings in Congress.

The House Adjournment Resolution Tabled in the Senate.

The Senate Sure to Pass the Coal and Salt Duty Repeal Bills.

Mr. Sumner Presents a Memorial from Dominican Exiles.

A Ku-Klux Suppression Bill Agreed Upon in Republican Caucus.

A General Amnesty Bill Defeated in the House.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MEMORIAL FROM DOMINICAN EXILES.

WASHINGTON, March 14.—Although apparent from the head of the Foreign Relations Committee, Mr. Sumner does not think that he is thereby necessarily precluded from giving some of his attention to matters coming within its jurisdiction. To-day he presented a long memorial, which contains many citizens of San Domingo, who had been driven from their homes by order of Baez, and who pronounce, in behalf of themselves and thousands of others who could not speak, against having their native country sold out or annexed by a tyrant still in power, and who pray that they may be heard, in considering the matter, in the opinion inconsistent with observations of his own, from Mr. Sherman Prince, agents of order, that such petitions, coming from subjects of another government, could not be received in the Senate without giving grave international complications. The Chair sustained this point, and Senator Sumner, on the ground that the petition was not yet before the Senate in such a way as to give Senators the right to make objection. It would be plenty of time to make such course when he had before him what particular object he had in view. Then he be asked for no reference to a committee and for any action whatever of the Senate. He was merely objecting, the Chair sustained, that the petition had been forwarded him, which were of great personal interest, and the nature of which he wished to discuss in the Senate. He was merely objecting that not himself in a position where it was extremely painful to know whether it would be proper to object to his remarks or not. Mr. Sumner proceeded to make some very sharp remarks in opposition generally, when Mr. Morton got up to say that he was not certain he was in order in the premises, but he thought that, at Senator Chandler's party, last week Monday, the people were informed that the removal was an event certain to happen.

LATER—SIX HOUR SESSION.

The House met this morning at half past eight o'clock, when, after a long and exciting debate, the Ku-Klux Conference bill was agreed to by a strong majority, and it will doubtless be immediately sent to the governors of each of States by some member from Maine, when Blaine will carry the previous question and endeavor to make some arrangement with the Democrats as to when the vote shall be taken. If the motion for the previous question is not seconded, there will be a debate lasting as long as the Democrats want to carry it on. There will be no members present in the caucus to-night, and all but two of them will be present for the final vote on the bill. The two were Ashmer, of Ohio, and Finkelnburg, of Missouri. This bill keeps the feature of the Butler bill regarding the appointment of no more Commissioners, but instead of requiring jurors to take the iron-clad oath, the names put in the jury-box must be approved by a United States officer. To the bill is added a provision, practically that of Shellabarger's bill, giving the President authority to suspend the writ in the disturbed sections without the call of the Governor or Legislature of the State.

(To the Associated Press.)

NEW REVENUE STAMP.

WASHINGTON, March 14.—The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has ordered the preparation of a new stamp of the denomination of 6 cents.

NOMINATIONS CONFIRMED.

The Senate, in executive session, this afternoon confirmed the following nominations: Postmasters—Wm. H. Adams, Boone, Iowa; Albert Gallatin, Davenport, Iowa; Albert M. Pearson, Quincy, Ill.; Charles Dahl, Ft. Abercrombie, Dak.

THE GRANT SUPPER CASE.

The Attorney General has decided that a bond is the only proper security to be required of the caterer for the supper of Mrs. Pelham, and that he is not authorized to accept the bond of a guarantee company.

SUMMER ON COPAN IS PRECIPENT.

The following nominations were also confirmed either in Secretary of State for President in 1876.

NOMINATIONS.

The following nominations were sent in to the Senate to-day: Asher R. Hobbs, Secretary of Legation at Berlin; Samuel McMahan, Solicitor of Internal Revenue; D. G. Swaim, Judge of Court of Claims; Jay Cooke, Jr., Assistant Treasurer at New York; Assistant Secretary of the Treasury—Wm. Orton, of New York; Collectors of Internal Revenue—Wm. H. Lamb, Louisville, Ky.; George Lindley, Detroit; Postmaster at St. Louis; George Bradley, Detroit; Register of the Land Office—Wm. Fitzhugh, Washington Territory; James Lockey, Arizona; Receiver of Public Moneys—Wm. Hall

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WEDNESDAY, MARCH 15, 1871.

SIMON CAMERON.

The Pittsburgh *Commercial*, the Republican organ of Western Pennsylvania, considers the worst feature of the deposition of Sumner the selection of Simon Cameron as his successor. It says that the Presidential wish was potent enough to effect the removal of Sumner, and then adds that the phibbs will reach the conclusion that Cameron must be accepted as the representative of the administration. It thus puts the case:

> Sumner was removed because the President desired it. Mr. Cameron, it is said, has been chosen by the same authority without General Grant's request. The Senate is a special institution, and the administration must take the indorsement of Sumner or the indorsement of the appointment of Cameron. Of the two the first is the simple matter, and simply treats a man unfortunate political fact."

In the general, we may say, universal, protest which has been made by the Republican press of the country against the remarkable proceeding [illegible] Cameron marks the [illegible] dynasty in the Republican party. The interests of the Republican party and of the country have been committed to an experienced merchant, to be treated entirely as merchandise, and to be sold and bartered. Simon Cameron has no ability save that of a successful trader. To him politics is merchandise, like pig iron, coal, bank stock, or any other commodity admitting of a trade with profit to the trader. If he can get a corner on pig iron, or coal, or stock, he will make what he can of the operation. He is the Prime of traders. He made a corner in the matter of Sumner, and with his partners, carries off the profit. There is [illegible] about Simon Cameron is fitted for the place he has been given. Intellectually, morally, and by experience and education he is fit only for business in which there are money operations in which he or his friends have pecuniary profits to realize. Unless the Chas. Dunbap business be in fact a commercial transaction, in which the executive and legislative authority of the government is to be employed to carry into execution some enterprise which is to plunder the National Treasury to benefit individuals, there can be no claim that Cameron is, however remotely, fitted for the place to which he has been assigned.

There have been two opposing sentiments among the Republican statesmen since Andrew Johnson left the Executive chair. It would be strange, indeed, if the party in the ascendancy, and in possession of all branches of the government, should never be divided upon questions not directly an issue between them and their opponents. It was so under Washington, who, upon many subjects, was opposed by a majority in one house or the other. In all large parties there must necessarily be a wide margin left in which individuals shall be free to exercise liberty of thought and action. Parties cannot be preserved when this freedom of opinion on incidental and subordinate points is denied. The Democratic party in 1856, by command or request of the President, by solemn vote in a Senatorial caucus, deposed a Senator from the Chairmanship of a committee for sustaining an opinion differing from the President, and with whom the President had ceased to have personal relations. The result was, that party, unable to stand the division thus produced, was broken and destroyed.

But, in addition to the ordinary difference of opinion on the tariff, taxation, reconstruction, and other topics, there has been, since the advent of the new administration, a fierce antagonism between the party generally and certain men, and this antagonism has been based upon the use of using the powers, influence, and patronage of the whole government for the personal aims, profit, and power of a limited faction. The President resolutely set his face against any such prostitution of the government, and was pelted and [illegible] by the advice of statesmen of broader views and of national impulses and aspirations. Of those who formed this cabal to convert their government into a personal one and subject the Republican party to the rule of a court faction, Simon Cameron has been the foremost, the leader, the most reckless and unscrupulous, the most selfish, and the most able. Such men as Chandler, and Morton, and Butler, have been but the paltry Lieutenants of the chief. Cameron is especial proficient in the corrupt, debauch, and then use his victims. These men care nothing for the President. To them he is nothing more than an officer whom it is necessary to control; they are not solicitous to help or injure him. Cameron, of the Republican party, nor of the country. They found him in office for four years; and, if they could use the executive authority during their day, let the future take care of itself. From the bottom of their hearts they feel outraged, and justly so, in the manner in which they have sought to degrade the President. They have sought to obtain the control of the executive authority. By secret and adroit schemes they have removed from the Cabinet one after another, the men who advised that the government should be conducted in the interests of the Republican party and of the country. In effecting the removal of Secretary Cox, they greatly weakened the appointee to the President, and, now that they have induced him to demand of the Senate the removal of Sumner, they have reduced the President to the abject alternative of accepting the Cameron, Chandler, Morton, and Butler government, or, fall back upon those whom he has aggrieved or personally alienated. They care nothing for the President. They can find another candidate for 1872, when the time comes; but they have induced the President to accept them, and their personal government policy, or fall between the irreconcilable differences. It is difficult to imagine the pitiable condition in which the government would be placed if Simon Cameron were President. Of his national antipathy to him in such a position, Cameron is thoroughly aware. Hence he has never sought the office. His policy is, and has been, to rule the man who may be elected. It was his effort to run the administration and the war in the interest of contractors that forced Mr. Lincoln to say: "Is this Hell?" It is Cameron's policy which has practically obtruded himself. It has been his constant effort to have Pennsylvania, which means Cameron, represented in the present Cabinet. He has labored to [illegible] to the President, in order that [illegible] what is called "a ministerial crisis," that the Executive must accept him and his faction, and be governed by him and his friends, or suffer defeat. This which San Domingo business has been used to engender into the President, as far as possible from the statesmen and masses of the Republican party, the President being deceived as to the possibility of forcing that job through, if he would strike terror into the voting men.

If the Republican party could not be induced to defeat Simon Cameron for President, is there any respectable portion of it that desires to see the President so involved in party difference that he must surrender to Cameron the control of the end of the [illegible] All know why Cameron seeks that control, and all know how, and for what purpose, he will use it. No consideration of honesty ever deterred him in heretofore in the choice of means, or the accomplishment of ends. The question of corruption, contest with him must necessarily *nullify*, and identification with him must end in that ruin which follows the loss of public confidence and respect.

When the enemy was being slain, and while public attention was powerfully fixed on the result to be reached in the pending election, the people assembled, with much flourish, a population of 313,000. Now, it appears from the County Papers's completed returns, that the population of the three wards, namely, in which is the city of St. Louis, has only 310,000—less, by near 50,000, than that of Cook county, in which is the city of Chicago. The population of the outlying towns of St. Louis County is added to that, leaving 77,000 for the city proper. The figures of Chicago, taken per force, in less than one half the time allowed to St. Louis, revealed 298,000 inhabitants; leaving out of the reckoning, of course, a population of about 30,000. Eying its position tenfold in Cook, Dupage, Kane, and Lake Counties, familiar at man who do business in town and go into the country overnight. These facts leave no doubt that Chicago actually leads St. Louis by some 60,000 in the number of inhabitants. But this doesn't prevent the latter city from being a fine, wealthy town, with a good country to back her. The statement is only made to correct the false impression created by her resort to the game of *brag*—a game which Chicago long ago discarded, and to which no city ranking so be first-class should resort.

DEMOCRATIC IGNORANCE.

We stated some time ago that the great trouble in the country will experience in effecting a reformation of the tariff and other taxes is the profound ignorance of the Democratic party on that subject. The proof of this is furnished by the votes in the House of Representatives on Monday last. The Democrats and Liberal Republicans of a want of sincerity in their professed abhorrence of protection as a tax for revenue, and claim to be the simon-pure champions of a revenue tariff. The United States need for their support about $140,000,000 from duties on imports. Great Britain raises about an equal amount from about twenty articles, none of which is "protected" by the tax. The United States could collect from about thirty articles, none of which can be protected, all the revenue it needs.

The Democratic party does not seem to comprehend that there is a difference between a tariff for protection and a tariff for revenue. They seem equally oblivious of the necessity for revenue at all. They vote without reason, and with as much zeal for protection as against it. Under such tariff as [illegible] $500 articles, not for revenue, but for protection. Under the operations of this tariff, we exclude revenue, and collect taxes for private individuals. A few illustrations will show the difference:

Articles.	Revenue.	Tax paid for Protection.
Coal, salt, and coarse [illegible]	$5,000,000	$5,000,000
Three-ply, ingrain, Lin...	5,000	15,000,000
Glassware, &c.....	200	15,000,000
Tea.....	1,500,000	5,000,000
Tea.....	10,000,000	
Sugar.....	13,000,000	
Coal.....	1,000,000	15,000,000
Pig iron.....	1,000,000	15,000,000
Total.....	$30,746,200	$70,000,000

It will be seen that, on these few articles of universal use, there was collected last year from the people, under the tariff, nearly $100,000,000, of which $30,746,000 went into the Treasury, and $70,000,000 into the pockets of the protected classes. To adopt a revenue tariff would be to repeal the $70,000,000 of taxes not received by the government. The first step taken was to repeal the tax on salt, which was proposed and carried by the Republicans, a large proportion of the Democrats voting with them. The next was to repeal the tax on coal, which was carried in like manner, the Democrats from Maryland, Delaware, Pennsylvania, Virginia, and West Virginia all voting no. This being done, the Republicans having repealed $17,000,000 of tax, of which but a fraction was revenue, a Democratic member proposed to repeal the tax on tea and coffee, a purely revenue tax. Every member of the House, we believe, except Brooks and Cox, and, perhaps, one other, voted yes, and these ninety Democratic votes, under the lead of Kelley and the other protectionists, carried the measure through, and sent it to the Senate. The Democrats voted to reduce the revenue $33,500,000, leaving untouched the $70,000,000 of tax which yields no revenue.

—Republicans repealed $17,000,000 of tax, still leaving the revenue untouched. The Republicans propose to remove the $600,000,000 of tax which the people now pay for protection, and which yields no revenue, and sustain the tax to a few articles, the whole tax upon which will go into the government. The Democrats, combining with the protectionists, propose to defeat this, by voting to repeal the taxes levied for revenue, thereby necessitating the retention of the enormous taxes of which but a small proportion goes to the government.

Until the Democratic party is educated out of its present stolid ignorance as to the difference between a revenue and a protective tariff, they, uniting with the protectionist, will keep the present abominable tariff in full force and operation.

DESTRUCTION OF COMMERCE.

When the great Napoleon took possession of Prussia in 1806, and from the palace in Berlin the celebrated decree declaring it to be a violation of neutrality to have any dealings with Great Britain, and declaring contraband of war all property belonging to neutrals carried in British vessels, His aim was to destroy British commerce. This was done in time of war. If any of the great powers of Europe, or all of them combined, were now to decree that hereafter all goods transported in vessels bearing the British flag, or in any manner connected with the vessel, and that no commerce between any countries should be carried on in American-owned vessels, the American people would very justly feel outraged, and would in some manner or other defend the infamous exclusion of this country from the commerce of the world. But what Napoleon could not accomplish as against Great Britain is time of war, did what the American people would not tolerate, and what they have never been asked to tolerate, the world, if attempted against this country, has practically been accomplished in the matter of American commerce. The United States flag is not borne in any foreign waters by an American steamer, except upon the few privileged lines between this country, China, and two or three running to Brazil. Even in these few cases we have to pay the owners for carrying our flag so much per trip. If we stopped the payment, the flag would be hauled down, and some other flag would be raised instantly. An American merchant, the owner of six new and elegant steamers, has been compelled to sell them to Brazil and enter them there as Brazilian steamers, and under that flag trade with the United States. Under the laws of Great Britain, American citizens can own vessels bearing the British flag, and at this time every steamer owned in part by American citizens, plying between New York and Europe, bears British flag. We own yet some sailing vessels engaged in the foreign trade; but, as no additions are made to their number, these are getting fewer every year, and are rapidly disappearing to that they will soon be gone. The freight or one passenger will be carried between the United States and foreign ports in any vessel bearing the American flag. That flag will be stricken from the ocean—indefinitely obtruded himself. It has been his constant effort to have Pennsylvania, which means Cameron, represented in the present Cabinet. He has labored to so weaken the President, in consequence of what is called his "ministerial crisis," that the Executive must accept him and his faction, and be governed by him and his friends, or suffer defeat. This which San Domingo business has been used to engender into the President, as far as possible from the statesmen and masses of the Republican party, the President being deceived as to the possibility of forcing that job through, if he would strike terror into the voting men.

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CHICAGO WEEKLY TRIBUNE.

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For the Week Ending March 15.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

Annual and Quarterly Reports of the County Treasurer.

Passage of a Resolution Favoring Minority Representation.

The Board of Supervisors met yesterday afternoon at 2 o'clock, President Wade in the chair, and all but a few of the members present.

A petition of Wm. E. Dodge, praying the appointment of Commissioners, was referred to the Judiciary Committee. A petition from T. B. Wheeler, County Commissioner of Pikeville, relative to the location of the Court-house in that county, was similarly referred.

PRISONER TEST.

In order that the board might fully understand the working and bearings of the Reform Bill, Supervisor R. Clark offered a resolution providing for a test charge, this forenoon, and a test trial this afternoon. The members will leave the Court House at 9 o'clock.

COUNTY TREASURER'S REPORT.

The County Treasurer submitted the following statements of receipts, disbursements, and condition of the county, and they were referred to the Finance Committee:

QUARTERLY REPORT TO THE ANNUAL REPORT FOR 1870.

Jonathan H., 1870.

To amount received from County Clerk for H. ... $ 0.0
To cash from taxes, being balance of levy for 1869 ... 76,594.75
To cash from county collector on account of taxes for 1870 ... 62.10
Total ... $ 76,656.85

By amount overdrawn as per December report ... $1,695.62
By cash paid to county orders ... 1,695.62
By cash paid to Commissioners of Public Property ... 1,695.62
By cash paid to Commissioners of Public Property ... 1,695.62
By cash paid to Commissioners of Public Property

STATE LEGISLATURES.

Business Transacted at Springfield Yesterday.

An All-Day Debate in the Senate on the Penitentiary Bill.

The Cook County Commissioners' Bill Discussed at Length in the House.

United States Senators Elected from Virginia and Arkansas.

ILLINOIS.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, March 14.—The Senate met this morning with very few absent. A preamble was made by several members in support of the rules, which failed so far as the North and South Side Parks and the Railroad Bounds bills were concerned, but succeeded as to Alexander's act extending the time for voting for the Park bonds. The rules were then suspended, Senator Patrick offered a bill adding a couple of Trustees to the number now elected for the Northern Insane Asylum; Mr. McPhilamy one to regulate primary elections, and to punish fraud therein by fine or imprisonment, and Mr. Beveridge one providing that in case of conviction for criminal matter, the Judge and not the jury shall fix the term of punishment; and also making the incompetency of both in criminal cases limited on the real estate of the accused, and providing for record books therefor. Mr. Whitney's Civil Improvement bill was taken up, and he asked to put it over for a few minutes, when the special order, being the bill to lease the Penitentiary to D. M. Hough, was taken up.

HOUGH'S PENITENTIARY BILL.

Senator Jewett said he had offered the substitute at Mr. Hough's request. It had been prepared and put in his hands simply as a proposition to run the prison for eight years without expense. He had told Mr. Hough that, in his opinion, a considerable many amendments, which he himself would favor, in lack of knowledge of the subject, could not do, and advised him to get some one to draft the necessary amendments. That he did, but had not been here and had not introduced them. The speaker was unable to present a perfected offer of lease although, such as he would have to make it; other bids probably to be put in during the day. For that reason he thought it best that the bill would move to postpone the matter till to-morrow.

Senator Stapp opposed any further postponement.

Senator York thought it would be impracticable to postpone the matter any longer. He did not see why, under the Stapp bill, Daniel Hough or any other person in the State could not bid for the labor. By Hough's proposition, the State House Commissioners would have nothing to do with the Penitentiary, but be off and away whether the prison were finished or not. They ought to do something to relieve the Penitentiary, and the best thing to do was to pass the bill reported by the Judiciary Committee, and let Hough or whoever put the prison on a paying basis.

Senator Lawrence was opposed to the repealing postponement of the committee's bill, and did not think the reasons given for postponement sufficient.

The motion to postpone was not agreed to.

Mr. Speer moved that the bill and substitute be referred to a committee of three members to prepare a bill on the principle of leasing the Penitentiary. That, he said, would bring about a greater reform than any bill that could be passed in the present session, or the out one, which never ran close to one. The Senate could not do the labor, but he did not want all the Commissioners appointed, and moved that the Judiciary Committee be the Senate bill concerned the principle, and the question was, whether they would carry out the principle, and in a way that ran them in debt, or whether they should select one to the present system